

1919.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE HEALTH
OF THE
RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT
OF THE
ISLE OF WIGHT.

BY

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VOLUME I.—GENERAL.

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CASTLE VIEW,

CARISBROOKE,

7TH APRIL, 1920.

To the Members of the Isle of Wight Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1919.

In accordance with the circular of the Ministry of Health, a separate volume is devoted to Housing.

The most urgent matter requiring your attention is a supply of water for the Parish of South Arreton.

Other matters requiring attention are sewerage schemes for the Yarbridge District of Brading, the Havenstreet District of Asheys, the Gunville District of Carisbrooke, and the village of Niton.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. ALBERT GIBSON.

VOLUME 1.

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Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

POPULATION.

The Population of the District at the census of 1901 was 28,559, and at the census of 1911 it had risen to 31,059.

The usual method of estimating the population at the middle of the year 1919 is to presume that the same rate of increase as took place between the years 1901 and 1911 also took place between 1911 and 1919. In this assumption, with the aid of logarithms, we arrive at an estimated population of 33,247.

During war other methods have been adopted by the Registrar-General for the estimation of population, in so far as it affects the birth-rate and death-rate of a district, and these will be used under vital statistics.

The long period that elapses between each census permits of grave errors taking place in estimations based on the increase or decrease which occurred between the previous census years.

I trust that the day is not far distant when the census will be carried out at an interval of five years in place of 10 years, as at present.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The District has an area of 86,925 acres, which is roughly 12/13ths of the whole Island.

The District is divided into North and South by a range of downs about 700ft. in height, which run from East to West, about the centre of the District. There is another

range of downs at the South-east part of the District, which attains a height of about 800ft. This latter range is composed chiefly of upper greensand with gault underneath.

As regards the geological conditions generally, the part of the District which lies to the North of the range of downs running from East to West is mainly lower tertiary, while that lying to the South of this range is mainly upper secondary.

The District generally is undulating, with views from the heights, which add to the other attractions of the neighbourhood.

The soil is fertile, and agriculture is a flourishing industry all over the district.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The main industries of the District are agriculture and catering for the large number of visitors, who are attracted by the genial climate and health-giving breezes to be obtained on the coast.

In the Parish of Northwood large cement works have been in existence for many years, and in the same parish a factory has recently been established for the manufacture of motor-scooters.

In the past butter-making was the most important industry, but recently this has been superseded by milk selling, the high price to be obtained for milk having influenced a number of farmers to sell their milk for transport to the mainland.

The seaside resorts give a variety of attractions.

At the western end of the District, Totland, Freshwater, and Yarmouth are characterised by cool breezes and a bracing air.

The South Coast has a more sheltered aspect, and obtains a maximum of sunshine.

At the east end of the District, Bembridge is a favourite summer resort, with a mild climate.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 415, and the figure given by the Registrar-General for estimating the birth-rate is 25,452, which gives a birth-rate of 16·3 per 1000.

Of these 415 births 201 were males and 214 females.

31 of these 415 births were illegitimate.

It will be seen from the Table that this is practically the same as the average for the last 10 years.

The natural increase of births over deaths is as follows :—

Year.		Births.	Deaths.	Increase.
1909	...	585	365	220
1910	...	568	323	245
1911	...	536	343	193
1912	...	496	319	177
1913	...	490	307	183
1914	...	500	316	184
1915	...	420	394	26
1916	...	494	379	115
1917	...	395	308	87
1918	...	451	400	51
<hr/>				
Average	...	493	345	148
<hr/>				
1919		415	332	83
<hr/>				

DEATHS.

The total deaths of residents of the District amounted to 332.

The figure given by the Registrar-General for the estimation of the death-rate is 24,433, which gives a death-rate of 13·5 per 1000.

The causes of death were as follow :—

Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
Influenza	...	...	...	21
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	25
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	3
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2
Cancer ...	...	...	...	33
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	48
Bronchitis	...	...	...	15
Pneumonia	...	...	...	20
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	6
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	2
Appendicitis	...	...	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	3
Nephritis	...	...	...	10
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	11
Violence	...	...	...	6
Suicides	...	...	...	4
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	112
Ill-defined	„	...	...	2
Total				332

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths under 1 year of age was 19, and of these 1 was illegitimate.

This represents an infantile mortality of 45 per 1000 registered births. These deaths were distributed as follow :

Ashey ...	...	...	...	...	3
Bembridge ...	...	...	...	...	2
Brading ...	...	...	...	...	2
Calbourne ...	...	...	...	...	1
Carisbrooke ...	...	...	...	...	3
Godshill ...	...	...	...	...	2
Kingston ...	...	...	...	...	1
Shalfleet ...	...	...	...	...	2
Whippingham ...	...	...	...	...	1
Wroxall ...	...	...	...	...	1
Yarmouth ...	...	...	...	...	1

No deaths under 1 year occurred in the Parish of Freshwater, which has of recent years had a high infantile mortality.

The infantile mortality rate in England and Wales was 89 per 1000 registered births.

This infantile mortality rate of 45 per 1000 is therefore about half that for England and Wales, and is considerably lower than the average in the district for the previous 10 years, which was 61.

This is a very satisfactory state of affairs.

When I became your Medical Officer of Health in 1907 I found that the infantile mortality rate for the 12 years 1896 to 1907 was 77 per 1000 registered births. During the last 12 years—1908 to 1919—the rate has fallen to 59 per 1000 registered births.

The Registrar-General's analysis of mortality for the year 1919 is given here in comparison with the same analysis for the I.W. Rural District :—

	Birth rate per 1000 Total Population.	Annual Death Rate per 1000 Civilian Population.								Rate per 1000 Births.	
		All causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Deaths under one year.
England & Wales	18.5	13.8	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.47	9.59	89
I.W. Rural District	16.3	13.5	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.24	4.81	45

POOR LAW RELIEF.

As I have stated in previous Reports, I am unable to obtain information as to the amount of Poor-law relief which is obtained in the various parishes within the District, which forms a part only of a Poor-law Union.

This is a matter for regret, as the necessity for Poor-law relief means destitution, and it is of the utmost importance that information of this kind should be available.

The need for Poor-law relief is brought about by the result of physical deterioration in many cases, and that physical deterioration may be produced by insanitary conditions.

The amount of enteric fever which occurs in a district is a fairly useful guide to its sanitary state, and in this District the incidence of that disease is very small.

But there are many less acute conditions which have their origin in unhealthy surroundings and are caused by insufficient and unsuitable food, which tend to a general lowering of the general health, with the result that the sufferer is unable to earn a living and is compelled to apply for Poor-law relief.

The monthly returns of pauper sickness are at present the only means of obtaining information, and these are carefully considered.

It will be seen from the following that the largest percentage of pauper sickness occurred in the Parish of South Arreton during the year 1919 :—

South Arreton	...	...	...	2.57
Brading	...	...	...	2.04
Thorley	...	...	...	1.90
Yaverland	...	...	...	1.48
Freshwater	...	...	...	1.06
Godshill	...	...	...	1.03
Gatecombe	...	...	...	0.81
Wroxall	...	...	...	0.72

Whitwell ...	...	...	...	0.58
Calbourne ...	...	...	...	0.55
Niton ...	...	...	...	0.46
Shalfleet ...	...	...	...	0.36
Ashley ...	...	...	...	0.34
Newchurch ...	...	...	...	0.26
Carisbrooke ...	...	...	...	0.23
Whippingham ...	...	...	...	0.19
Bembridge ...	...	...	...	0.14
Yarmouth ...	...	...	...	0.11
Binstead ...	...	...	...	0.10
Totland ...	...	...	...	0.06

The following Table shows the percentage of Pauper Sickness in the various parishes during the seven years 1913 to 1919 inclusive :—

Ashley ...	...	...	...	1.32
Bembridge ...	...	...	...	0.13
Binstead ...	...	...	...	0.95
Bonchurch ...	...	...	...	0.5
Brading ...	...	...	...	2.01
Brighstone ...	...	...	...	2.74
Brooke ...	...	...	...	0.76
Calbourne ...	...	...	...	0.53
Carisbrooke ...	...	...	...	0.21
Chale ...	...	...	...	0.80
Freshwater ...	...	...	...	1.88
Gatecombe ...	...	...	...	1.69
Godshill ...	...	...	...	0.76
Kingston ...	...	...	...	4.82
Mottistone ...	...	...	...	3.8
Newchurch ...	...	...	...	0.29
Niton ...	...	...	...	0.47
Northwood ...	...	...	...	0.45
St. Lawrence ...	...	...	...	0.00
Shalfleet ...	...	...	...	0.49
Shorwell ...	...	...	...	2.93

South Arreton	...	...	...	1·29
Thorley	...	...	...	2·22
Totland	...	...	...	0·36
Whippingham	...	...	...	0·42
Whitwell	...	...	...	0·57
Wroxall	...	...	...	0·93
Yarmouth	...	...	...	0·44
Yaverland	...	...	...	1·01

It will be seen from the above that the highest percentage of pauper sickness during these seven years occurred in the Parish of Kingston with 4·82 per cent. of population, followed by the Parish of Mottistone with 3·8 per cent.

Brading, Brighstone, Shorwell, and Thorley also show over 2 per cent.

Ashey, Freshwater, Gatcombe, South Arreton, and Yaverland have between 1 and 2 per cent. Bembridge, Binstead, Bonchurch, Brooke, Calbourne, Chale, Godshell, Newchurch, Niton, Northwood, Shalfleet, Totland, Whippingham, Whitwell, Wroxall, and Yarmouth form the majority of parishes at less than 1 per cent.

St. Lawrence is conspicuous by the absence of any pauper sickness.

OCCUPATIONS AND OVERCROWDING.

There is no special effect produced on health by any occupation carried out in the District.

At the census of 1911 there were 55 tenements recorded with more than 2 occupants per room.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

The Royal Isle of Wight County Hospital forms the main source of gratuitous treatment, and is used with great advantage all over this District.

It is situated within the Borough of Ryde and has an excellent motor-ambulance, by means of which patients

can be conveyed from the furthest limit of the District in less than an hour.

All the latest methods of treatment are available, and it includes an X-ray department and a bacteriological laboratory.

The Frank James Memorial Hospital, situated in the Urban District of East Cowes, accomodates patients in the parts of this district lying to the North of the Island. This Hospital has also an X-ray department.

METEOROLOGY.

It has been customary to give a short account of the meteorological conditions prevailing during the year under review. Owing to war conditions and the necessary economy in stationery and printing entailed by them, these details have been omitted from the Reports for 1916, 1917, and 1918.

Mr. John Dover, of Totland, has kindly furnished me with records of meteorological observations for the four years.

The records are taken at a distance of 600ft. from the edge of the cliff in the Parish of Totland, and about 140ft. above sea level.

It will be seen from these Tables that the mean temperature was 50·5 in 1916, 48·8 in 1917, 50·9 in 1918, and 49·1 in 1919.

The rainfall in 1916 was 30·29 inches, 1917 and 1918 having a smaller rainfall with 25·27 and 26·43 inches respectively, while 1919 was 29·77 inches.

1916 and 1919 were therefore above the average.

TOTLAND BAY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, 1916.

Month.	Maximum for Month.	Minimum for Month.	Mean Daily Maximum	Mean Daily Minimum	Mean Tempera- ture.	Rainfall for Month. Inches.	Number of Wet Days.	Greatest fall in one day. Inches.	Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Sun- less days.
January	54.7	35.1	50.1	44.7	47.4	1.24	17	0.25	46.2	10
February	50.8	25.7	44.9	37.1	41.0	4.53	24	0.68	79.8	8
March	54.6	28.8	44.4	35.8	40.1	3.54	20	0.89	93.7	10
April	70.8	34.1	55.3	40.9	48.1	0.45	8	0.13	230.7	2
May	68.0	40.1	60.6	47.9	54.3	1.84	12	0.56	211.6	4
June	65.4	43.9	60.4	49.0	54.7	2.27	12	0.48	199.6	0
July	80.0	47.8	66.6	53.8	60.2	0.55	4	0.42	242.0	0
August	78.1	49.9	69.2	57.3	63.2	2.18	10	1.35	211.8	1
September	70.3	39.3	63.8	51.9	57.8	1.94	9	0.43	142.5	3
October	63.9	39.1	58.7	49.3	54.0	4.28	22	0.79	92.1	6
November	58.0	28.6	50.4	42.4	46.4	3.25	20	0.63	58.9	12
December	52.0	27.0	43.6	34.4	39.0	4.22	17	0.85	57.3	11
Year	80.0	25.7	55.7	45.4	50.5	30.29	175	1.35	1666.2	67

TOTLAND BAY TABLE, 1917.

Month.	Maximum for Month.	Minimum for Month.	Mean Daily Maximum	Mean Daily Minimum	Mean Tempera- ture.	Rainfall for Month. Inches.	Number of Wet Days.	Greatest fall in one day. Inches.	Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Sun- less days.
January	52.1	24.9	38.6	33.7	36.1	1.10	7	0.45	48.1	13
February	51.2	21.7	40.4	30.8	35.6	1.35	10	0.44	90.3	8
March	54.9	23.1	44.6	34.5	39.5	2.26	21	0.33	104.8	8
April	60.3	29.8	49.7	36.6	43.2	2.70	10	0.96	202.9	0
May	74.0	38.3	63.2	47.0	55.1	1.75	10	0.73	219.2	2
June	82.1	48.6	66.1	52.9	59.5	1.01	8	0.44	274.5	1
July	73.0	47.2	66.3	54.6	60.4	3.18	9	1.31	199.9	4
August	70.8	52.5	64.0	56.9	60.4	4.30	20	1.12	167.7	3
September	70.2	45.3	63.8	53.8	58.8	1.70	11	0.54	166.7	2
October	66.0	30.0	55.6	44.8	50.2	3.95	21	0.75	147.0	2
November	56.9	34.9	52.3	44.6	48.4	0.80	8	0.19	71.8	8
December	52.8	25.9	42.0	34.1	38.1	1.17	10	0.40	77.6	6
Year	82.1	21.7	53.9	43.7	48.8	25.27	145	1.31	1770.5	57

TOTLAND BAY TABLE, 1918.

Month.	Maximum for Month.	Minimum for Month.	Mean Daily Maximum	Mean Daily Minimum	Mean Tempera- ture.	Rainfall for Month. Inches.	Number of Wet Days.	Greatest fall in one day. Inches.	Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Sun- less days.
January	54.0	23.1	44.3	36.3	40.3	2.93	16	0.57	75.7	9
February	53.8	27.0	47.4	40.7	44.0	1.17	17	0.43	71.6	8
March	64.0	29.1	49.3	37.7	43.6	1.04	12	0.43	173.9	5
April	62.7	31.4	51.3	40.1	45.7	1.74	16	0.36	129.3	4
May	74.0	41.0	62.8	43.3	55.6	1.33	7	0.38	274.9	3
June	70.0	42.9	61.1	49.4	56.7	1.02	7	0.17	257.6	0
July	76.7	49.9	66.4	54.5	60.4	3.28	14	0.63	261.0	1
August	74.4	47.9	67.6	55.7	61.6	1.81	11	0.84	210.3	0
September	67.1	39.2	61.6	53.1	57.4	5.05	23	1.11	173.4	3
October	59.7	36.9	55.9	46.6	51.3	1.91	16	0.42	100.0	7
November	59.3	30.1	50.8	41.9	46.4	2.47	14	0.65	90.7	5
December	52.0	33.0	50.6	44.6	47.6	2.68	22	0.40	48.0	17
Year	76.7	23.1	56.0	45.7	50.9	26.43	175	1.11	1866.4	62

TOTAL AND BAY TABLE, 1919.

Month.	Maximum for Month.	Minimum for Month.	Mean Daily Maximum	Mean Daily Minimum	Mean Tempera- ture.	Rainfall for Month. Inches.	Number of Wet Days.	Greatest fall in one day. Inches.	Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Sun- less days.
January	51.0	25.0	44.4	36.3	40.4	4.81	22	0.89	48.2	10
February	50.2	23.8	42.2	33.8	38.0	2.83	15	0.72	69.6	9
March	51.7	30.5	46.0	36.3	41.1	4.84	18	0.96	113.0	3
April	68.0	29.9	52.2	39.4	45.8	1.37	11	0.38	181.6	1
May	72.5	40.9	61.8	48.1	54.9	0.46	8	0.13	249.6	3
June	75.0	44.0	63.6	50.4	57.0	0.98	6	0.61	231.9	1
July	74.8	46.4	64.0	52.4	58.2	1.18	14	0.68	163.1	3
August	78.8	49.8	68.7	56.1	62.4	2.95	11	0.89	244.1	0
September	78.2	36.0	64.0	51.4	57.7	1.16	10	0.57	173.7	2
October	65.8	32.9	54.4	42.2	48.3	0.91	8	0.56	181.1	2
November	53.4	27.6	45.1	36.7	40.9	2.10	16	0.50	69.0	9
December	52.0	31.6	48.5	40.9	44.7	5.58	26	1.22	43.7	14
Year	76.7	23.1	54.6	43.7	49.1	29.77	165	1.22	1768.6	57

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

28 out of the 29 parishes in the District have water supplies covering a considerable part of the parish. The Parish of South Arreton has a small portion only of the district supplied.

The supplies which are in your own hands are regularly inspected as regards their source, and a sample is taken yearly and submitted for analysis.

The Ryde Town Council's water supply provides a piped service for a large part of the parish of Binstead and a large part of the Parish of Ashey.

The source of this water is in this district, at Knighton, in the Parish of Newchurch.

The Ventnor Gas and Water Company provides a piped supply for a large part of the Parish of Bonchurch and a large part of the Parish of St. Lawrence.

The Isle of Wight Waterworks Company provides a piped supply for a large part of the Parishes of Brading and Newchurch.

The Newport Town Council provides a supply for a large part of the Parishes of Carisbrooke, Northwood, and Whippingham, and also one farm in the Parish of Shorwell at the Carisbrooke boundary.

The Freshwater and Yarmouth Water Company provide a supply for the Parishes of Freshwater and Yarmouth, and also a part of Totland.

The Shanklin Urban District Council provide a supply by means of subsidiary mains to the Parish of Godshill and a few houses in South Arreton, and also supplies to Gatecombe and Shorwell and Kingston, and an auxiliary supply to Chale.

The Totland Water Company provides a supply within the Parish of Totland.

As regards private owners, the late Sir Charles Seely, Bart., provided supplies to the Parish of Brooke and part of Mottistone.

The late Sir Graham Hamond-Græme, Bart., provided a supply for the Parish of Yaverland.

The water supplies in the hands of the Councils now include Bembridge, the Carpenters part of the Parish of Brading, Calbourne, Chale, Brighstone, and Mottistone, Niton, Whitwell, and St. Lawrence, Shalliceet, and Thorley.

The Bembridge supply is a very pure supply, but is rich in oxide of iron, which, although not harmful, forms a brown deposit, to which objection is taken by some of the numerous visitors to this fashionable summer resort. You have for many years employed filters of coke breeze, which have materially lessened the amount of iron. You have during the year had filters constructed with a view to lessening the amount of iron.

The source is at the Home Farm, from a well 600ft. deep to the Bagshot Sands.

The old supply at White Oak, from the Bembridge Limestone is also available when required.

The Carpenters district of Brading is a small supply from a spring in the neighbourhood. This is situated in an isolated part, and is free from any possible contamination.

The supply for the Parish of Calbourne comes from the Brading Beds, and is pumped by means of an engine to reservoirs so situated that they can supply water to all parts of the parish, if necessary.

The Chale water supply is from the Upper Greensand and is adequate for the needs of the parish at all times, except in dry seasons. You now have an auxiliary supply from the Shanklin Urban District Council's reservoir at Gatcombe.

The Brighstone supply is from a spring at Buddle Hole, within the parish. The source is well protected and free from any possibility of contamination.

The supply is adequate and the water of good quality.

It supplies the Parish of Brighstone and also some houses in the Parish of Mottistone.

The Niton, Whitwell, and St. Lawrence water supply is obtained from the Greensand in the Undercliff part of the Parish of Whitwell.

This supplies the Parish of Niton and the Undercliff part of the Parish of Whitwell, as well as some houses in the Parish of St. Lawrence.

The high reservoir supplies the village of Niton, while the low reservoir supplies the Undercliff. Pumping to these reservoirs is carried out by duplicate pumps. The water is of good quality and ample in quantity.

The Shalfleet water supply is obtained from springs above Shalcombe Pond, and supplies the Parishes of Shalfleet and Thorley. The surplus water is used by the Freshwater and Yarmouth Water Company for the supply of water to Freshwater, Yarmouth, and Totland.

The water is ample in quantity and good in quality.

The Whitwell supply is obtained from the Upper Greensand at Bierley, on the boundary of the Parish of Niton.

This supply is a very pure one, and is the only one in your hands which yields a soft water.

Houses in the upper part of the Parish of Whitwell are supplied from this source. No contamination from lead has taken place with this water at any time.

The Wroxall supply comes from the Upper Greensand above Wroxall Cross Farm, and is ample in quantity and of good quality.

A water supply is urgently required for the Parish of South Arreton, the majority of the cottages obtaining their water for drinking and domestic purposes from shallow wells liable to constant pollution.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Regular search has been carried out for any possible source of pollution to any river or stream, from overflows from cesspools, or other means of contamination.

In several instances sewage treatment systems have been installed in order to abate a nuisance.

The only source of pollution has been from sewage, no trade waste gaining access to any streams.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The districts at present sewered are : Ashey (part of), Bembridge (most of), Binstead, Brading (part of), Carisbrooke, Chale (2 private sewers only), Freshwater, Gatcombe (unused), Northwood (Gurnard only), St. Lawrence (private), Totland, Whippingham (part), Whitwell (private), Wroxall, and Yarmouth.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the majority of instances where a water supply exists the method is by a water closet. In the outlying parts, where there is no water supply, the prevailing method at the present time is the pail closet.

When I first became your Medical Officer of Health I found a large number of privy pits in existence, but since then 666 of these have been abolished and converted to water closets or pail closets.

A certain number still remain, but definite numbers are not available.

In the populous and closely built centres, such as Carisbrooke, Freshwater, and Yarmouth, all closets are on the water carriage system.

SCAVENGING.

Scavenging is carried out in the following parishes :—

Bembridge
 Bonchurch
 Brading
 Carisbrooke
 Freshwater
 Totland
 Yarmouth.

With the new year scavenging will also be carried out in the Gurnard district of Northwood.

In Bembridge house refuse is removed and cesspools emptied.

In Bonchurch house refuse only is removed.

In Brading house refuse is removed and also cesspools emptied.

In Carisbrooke all house refuse is removed from the houses in the sewered area.

In Freshwater house refuse is removed and cesspools emptied.

In Totland house refuse is removed and cesspools emptied.

In Yarmouth house refuse is removed and cesspools emptied.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTORS' WORK FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Eastern Central Western
District. District. District. Total.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

ACT—

Number of Houses Inspected	30	30	225	285
No. of Visits of Re-Inspection	39	141	238	418
1. No. of Houses considered to be Unfit	10	12	38	60
2. No. of Representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	5	—	1	6
3. No. of Closing Orders made	5	—	1	6
4. No. of Houses placed in Repair without the making of Closing Orders	—	1	3	4
5. No. of Houses placed in Repair after the making of Closing Orders ...	—	—	—	—
6. No. of Houses Demolished Compulsorily	—	—	—	—
7. No. of Houses Closed Voluntarily	—	5	—	5
8. No. of Houses Demolished Voluntarily	1	5	1	7

HOUSES INSPECTED—

(a) As Result of Complaint	111	167	193	471
(b) Re-inspections as Result of Complaint	42	55	96	193
(c) As Result of Infectious Disease	33	35	25	93
(d) Re-inspections as Result of Infectious Disease	14	35	11	60
(e) As part of Routine Sanitary Inspection ...	78	358	76	512

				Eastern District.	Central District.	Western District.	Total.
NOTICES SERVED—							
Preliminary Notices	...			121	303	233	657
Final Notices	...	...		—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings Taken	...			1	—	—	1
Number of Convictions	...			1	—	—	1
NUISANCES REPORTED—							
Cases of Overcrowding	...			2	2	3	7
Privy Pits	...	...	...	1	19	4	24
Defective Pail Closets	...			31	29	1	61
Defective Water Closets	...			25	58	11	94
Defective Drains	...	...		61	91	75	227
Overflowing Cesspits	...			23	45	11	79
Accumulations of Refuse				44	35	73	152
Cases of Uncleanliness	...			3	24	33	60
Other Nuisances	...	...		69	179	82	330
Total Number of Nuisances Reported	...	...		259	482	293	1034
NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.--							
Cases of Overcrowding	...			—	—	3	3
Privy Pits	...	...	...	2	2	4	8
Defective Pail Closets	...			18	22	—	40
Defective Water Closets	...			17	44	11	72
Defective Drains	...	...		36	74	75	185
Overflowing Cesspits	...			19	29	11	59
Accumulations of Refuse				42	33	73	148
Cases of Uncleanliness	...			2	24	33	59
Other Nuisances	...	...		60	141	82	283
Total Number of Nuisances Abated	...	...		196	369	292	857
Privy Pits Abolished	...			—	1	4	5
Privy Pits Converted to Pail Closets	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Privy Pits Converted to Water Closets	...			2	2	—	4
Pail Closets Converted to Water Closets	...			11	3	—	14

	Eastern District.	Central District.	Western District.	Total.
New Water Closets Provided (not included in above)	1	14	1	16
Houses Drained and Con- nected to Sewer ...	19	3	1	23
Houses Drained into Cess- pools	—	15	2	17
House Drains Trapped and Repaired	36	40	69	145
Water Samples taken for Analysis	5	8	3	16
Water Supplies (Improved) obtained	4	13	—	17
Houses Connected to Water Mains	6	13	1	20
Wells Cleansed	—	3	—	3
Wells Closed	—	—	—	—
Wells Sunk	—	1	—	1
Pumps Provided	—	1	—	1
Pumps Repaired	5	3	—	8
Complaints Received and Attended to	94	168	71	333
Supervision of Sewageworks— No. of Visits	76	30	252	358
Supervision of Sewageworks— No. of Reports thereon	21	17	31	69
Supervision of Waterworks— No. of Visits	88	168	40	296
Supervision of Waterworks— No. of Reports thereon	28	127	39	194
Supervision of Seavenging— No. of Visits	95	220	233	548
Supervision of Seavenging— No. of Reports thereon	15	27	122	164
Number of Meetings Attended	19	63	58	140
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—				
No. of Notified Cases Inquired into	35	16	26	107

	Eastern District.	Central District.	Western District.	Total.
No. of Houses Disinfected	19	50	13	82
No. of Rooms Disinfected...	30	78	15	123
No. of Schools Disinfected...	—	—	—	—
No. of Articles of Bedding Destroyed	—	23	—	23

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS—

No. of Milk Sellers Registered during the Year	1	29	17	47
No. of Visits of Inspection	59	316	161	536
No. of Cleansing Notices sent out	7	329	84	420
No. of Cleansing Notices Complied with ...	40	104	84	228
No. of Contraventions Found	—	68	6	74
No. of Contraventions Remedied	—	36	1	37

BAKEHOUSES—

No. of Visits of Inspection	16	44	37	97
No. of Cleansing Notices sent out	11	30	22	63
No. of Cleansing Notices Complied with ...	7	20	22	49
No. of Contraventions Found	—	6	—	6
No. of Contraventions Remedied	1	2	—	3

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, ETC.—

No. of Visits of Inspection	22	17	39	78
No. of Cleansing Notices sent out	7	7	—	14
No. of Cleansing Notices Complied with ...	7	4	—	11
No. of Contraventions Found	—	6	—	6

		Eastern District.	Central District.	Western District.	Total.
No. of Contraventions					
Remedied		—	4	—	4
No. of Visits to Meat Depots other than Slaughter- houses		6	—	—	6
OFFENSIVE TRADES—					
Knacker's Yard Inspections		1	15	—	16
Knacker's Yard Contraven- tions Found		—	4	—	4
Knacker's Yard Contraven- tions Remedied ...		—	1	—	1
Bone Mill Inspections		—	9	—	9
Bone Mill Contraventions Found		—	4	—	4
Bone Mill Contraventions Remedied		—	1	—	1
CARBIDE AND PETROL STORES—					
No. of Inspections		6	20	9	35
No. of Contraventions Found		—	3	—	3
No. of Contraventions Remedied		—	2	—	2
WORKSHOPS, EXCLUDING BAKEHOUSES—					
No. of Inspections		18	68	66	182
No. of Cleansing Notices sent out		13	127	—	140
No. of Cleansing Notices Complied with ...		13	23	—	36
No. of Contraventions Found		—	3	—	3
No. of Contraventions Remedied		—	3	—	3
NEW BUILDINGS—					
Plans of New Dwelling Houses Approved ...		3	17	3	23

	Eastern District.	Central District.	Western District.	Total.
Plans of New Public Build- ings Approved ...	—	4	—	4
Plans of Alterations and Additions Approved	8	3	12	23
New Dwelling Houses Com- pleted and Certificates Granted ...	—	1	1	2
New Public Buildings Com- pleted ...	1	—	—	1
Alterations and Additions Completed ...	1	—	2	3
No. of Buildings Inspected	4	35	3	42
No. of Re-Inspections ...	13	141	6	160
No. of Contraventions of Bye-Laws Found ...	—	14	—	14
No. of Contraventions of Bye-Laws Remedied ...	—	8	—	8
No. of Reports on Buildings in Course of Erection	10	82	13	105

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The summary of the work of the Inspectors is compiled from the tabular statements furnished by them to your Medical Officer of Health in accordance with Article XX. (16) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1910.

These returns are received monthly from each Inspector on forms which have been specially drawn up for the purpose.

It will be seen from these records that a very large amount of work has been accomplished during the year.

1806 visits have been paid to houses, and of these 716 were visits of inspection and re-inspection in connection with the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations. 471 were made as a result of complaint, 107 were in connection with infectious disease, and 512 were part of the ordinary routine sanitary inspection.

The total number of nuisances reported was 1031, and of these 857 had been abated during the year, leaving 177 to be finally abated during the year 1920.

145 houses had repairs carried out to the drains; 23 were connected to the sewer and 17 to cesspits.

17 improved water supplies were obtained for houses.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There are 18 slaughter-houses in the District, distributed as follow :—

Ashey ...	...	...	...	...	1
Bembridge ...	...	...	...	...	1
Brading ..	...	...	...	...	1
Brighstone ...	...	...	...	...	1
Carisbrooke ...	...	...	...	...	3
Chale ...	...	...	...	...	1
Freshwater ...	...	...	...	...	3
Niton ...	...	...	...	...	1
Northwood ...	...	...	...	...	2
Whippingham	...	...	...	...	1
Wroxall ...	...	...	...	...	1
Yarmouth ...	...	...	...	...	2

It will be seen from the Summary of Inspectors' Work that 78 visits of inspection were made to these slaughter-houses.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 5 offensive trades carried on in the District, namely, 4 knackers' yards and 1 bone mill.

Carisbrooke ...	...	...	...	...	3
Godshill ...	...	...	...	...	1
South Arreton...	...	...	...	...	1

It will be seen from the Summary that 16 visits were paid to knackers' yards and 9 to the bone mill in Carisbrooke.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of all public elementary schools in the District is satisfactory.

All these schools have a water supply from the main, with the exception of South Arreton.

Notices are received from the head teachers of the occurrence of infectious disease, and any necessary action is taken.

In the case of diphtheria occurring, should there be any suspicion of the presence of one or more carriers in the class-room or school, swabs are taken of possible contacts and sent for bacteriological investigation.

Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

The number of registered milk sellers in the District now amounts to 341, and these are distributed as follows :—

Ashey	33	Niton	13
Bembridge	6	Northwood	52
Binstead	7	St. Lawrence	2
Bonechurch	2	Shallfleet	10
Brading	25	Shorwell	5
Brighstone	2	South Arreton	6
Carisbrooke	43	Thorley	4
Calbourne	13	Totland	4
Chale	6	Whippingham	26
Freshwater	17	Whitwell	7
Gatecombe	4	Wroxall	7
Godshill	34	Yarmouth	1
Newchurch	10	Yaverland	2

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease occurred in October and rapidly affected a large number of farms, the disease first being recognised in Northwood.

All cattle affected were destroyed and thorough disinfection carried out by the staff of the Board of Agriculture.

You caused a notice to be inserted in the local paper warning all consumers of milk to have the milk boiled before use.

Milk is a food of vital importance, especially to young children and infants, and at the same time it is a food which is particularly susceptible to disease germs, which multiply with great rapidity whenever they have gained access to it. In order to ensure a pure milk supply, which is essential if we are to raise healthy children, it is necessary to have milking carried out under conditions of absolute cleanliness.

When I became your Medical Officer of Health I found the majority of the cow-sheds throughout the District dark, dirty, and badly ventilated. I also found the great majority of those who had permitted those conditions to exist willing and anxious to improve matters, and a great change took place in the conditions of all cow-sheds.

For many years the Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Regulations have been in force in the District.

Section 5 (2) of these Regulations states that: "Every cow-keeper shall cause the ceiling or interior of the roof and the walls of every cow-shed in his occupation to be properly limewashed twice at least in every year, provided that this requirement shall not apply to any part of such ceiling, roof, or walls that may be properly painted or varnished or constructed or covered with any material such as to render the limewashing unsuitable or inexpedient and that may be otherwise properly cleansed."

Some difficulty has been experienced in persuading the more ignorant that the ceiling is of the greatest importance from the point of view of cleanliness, as dust falls from this into the milk-pail. The greatest difficulty has occurred in the case of cow-sheds with thatched roofs, as it was impossible to render them clean and free from dust.

The method which has been adopted in these cases has been to recommend the lining of the interior of the roof with stoniflex roofing felt, which provides a surface which can be limewashed. As regards the lazy cow-keeper, who finds the roof too inaccessible for limewashing, frequent inspections are necessary after the periodical notices are

sent out reminding the milk-sellers of the limewashing required.

The structure of the floor of a cow-shed is a matter of great importance, and is not included in the Regulations. It appears to me to be essential that for the purpose of cleanliness the floor, in so far as it affects that part on which the hind legs of the cows stand, and the channel should be of some material which is impermeable, such as concrete.

As regards water supply, Section 7 (1) of the Regulations states that : " Every cow-keeper shall keep in, or in connection with, every cow-shed in his occupation a supply of water suitable and sufficient for all purposes as may from time to time be reasonably required."

In my opinion the expression "in connection with" is too vague, as, unless water is actually obtainable in the cow-shed, the necessary washing will not be carried out owing to the time and trouble involved in conveying water from some distance.

As regards the cleaning of the udders of the cows, this is already provided for in Section 17 (d) 5 (a), which states that : " Every purveyor of milk or person selling milk by retail shall not cause or suffer any cow belonging to him or under his care or control to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale unless, at the time of milking, the udders and teats of such cows are thoroughly clean, and unless the hands of the person milking such cows also are thoroughly clean and free from all infection and contamination."

To obtain clean milk the following are essential, viz. :—

1. A clean cow-shed.
2. A clean pail.
3. Clean udders and teats.
4. Clean hands for milking.
5. A clean dairy to store the milk in.
6. Clean cans for delivery.

In order to obtain these I beg to recommend that an application be made to the Ministry of Health for alterations of the Regulations as follows, viz. :—

Section 6 (1) the addition of the words “ That the channel of the cow-shed and the floor, in so far as it affects the hind part of the cow, should be constructed of concrete or other impermeable material.”

Section 7 (1) the words “ or in connection with ” should be deleted.

The following Sections should be added, viz. :—

(a) “ Every cow-keeper shall cause every opening for ventilation in every dairy in his occupation to be covered with wire gauze or perforated zinc in such way that flies cannot gain access to such dairy.”

(b) “ Every cow-keeper shall affix in some conspicuous place in every cow-shed in his occupation the following Printed Notice, which can be obtained at the Offices of the Rural District Council ”:—

1. The cow-shed shall be kept clean and free from dust.
2. The pail which is to receive the milk shall be previously cleaned in boiling water.
3. The udders and teats of each cow shall be cleaned before milking.
4. The hands of the milker shall be washed in clean water immediately before milking any cow.
5. The milk shall be immediately removed to a cool protected place.

(c) No purveyor of milk or person selling milk shall deposit any milk can in any place where it is not under adequate supervision, unless such milk can shall be effectually padlocked in such a way that access cannot be obtained to the milk contained therein.

The last (c) is added owing to the fact that it has been noticed for some time that certain milk sellers deposit milk cans in public thoroughfares or adjacent to them for

collection later, thereby subjecting the milk contained therein to the risk of contamination by any mischievous or evilly disposed person.

(A) MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN)
ORDER, 1918.

No action has been taken by the Council up to the end of the year 1919, but at the present date it has been decided that the Order will be carried out.

You have decided that Milk Permits be granted and that these will be issued by the Medical Officer of Health, and that the amount of milk supplied be as follows :—

(a) For children under 18 months old :—

- (1) Not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk daily, *free of cost*, where the total income, after deducting rent, does not exceed 7s. 6d. per head per week.
- (2) Not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk daily, *at half cost*, where the total income, after deducting rent, is between 7s. 6d. and 10s. per head per week.

(b) For expectant and nursing mothers :—

- (1) Not more than 2 pints of milk daily, *free of cost*, where the total income, after deducting rent, does not exceed 7s. 6d. per head per week.
- (2) Not more than 2 pints of milk daily, *at half cost*, where the total income, after deducting rent, is between 7s. 6d. and 10s. per head per week.

(B) OTHER FOODS.

The sanitary conditions of all places where foods are stored, prepared, manufactured, or exposed for sale are inspected in the course of ordinary routine inspection or as occasion requires, and no special recommendations are required as regards these, any sanitary defect being remedied on request. The foods stored are at the same time inspected, and no unsound food has recently been found.

Bakehouses are visited regularly, 97 visits having been made by the Inspectors during the past year to the 36 bakehouses in the District.

There are no underground bakehouses.

The amount of meat inspection carried out in the District has not in the past been large, owing to the fact that the Inspector's time is very fully occupied in his various duties and in travelling by means of a bicycle from one part of his district to another, and, secondly, to the fact that no special training has been obtained by the Inspectors in the method of meat inspection.

In previous Reports I have recommended that each Inspector should be sent for a short course of instruction in meat inspection, which could be carried out at any of the large centres where an abattoir is in existence.

No public abattoir has been established in the District or any part of it.

The Inspector arranges to be present at the time of slaughter when considered necessary.

No action was taken under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Three carcasses, with a total weight of 1600 pounds, were voluntarily reported in the Western District, and buried under the supervision of your Sanitary Inspector.

(C) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

This Act is administered by the County Council.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following Table shows the number of cases of infectious disease which occurred throughout the year in the various parishes :—

NAME OF PARISH.			Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Malaria.
Ashey	...	...	5	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	1
Bembridge	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Binstead	...	...	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Bonchurch	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Brading	...	...	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Brighstone	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brooke	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calbourne	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carisbrooke	...	...	1	—	5	4	5	9	—	3	—	2
Chale	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freshwater	...	...	5	1	1	—	—	5	2	1	2	1
Gatcombe	...	...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Godshill	...	...	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mottistone	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newchurch	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Niton	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Northwood	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
St. Lawrence	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shalfleet	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shorwell	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arreton	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thorley	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totland	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whippingham	...	...	4	4	1	—	1	2	1	1	3	—
Whitwell	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wroxall	...	...	—	—	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	2
Yarmouth	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yaverland	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	22	11	23	5	14	30	7	7	7	7

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

MEASLES.

22 cases of measles were notified during the year, 8 of these being measles and 14 German measles.

Of the 22 cases, 19 were notified by medical practitioners and 3 by parents.

The compulsory notification of measles came into force on the 1st day of January, 1916, and has therefore now been in operation for four years.

By order of the Ministry of Health, the Order has now been rescinded as from 31st December, 1919.

The notification of measles and German measles could serve no useful purpose in a district which is not visited throughout by health visitors.

Measles is a disease which accounts for a heavy mortality during the first 5 years of life in the country generally, as well as a high rate of disablement and inefficiency in those who recover.

The mortality is not a heavy one in this District, the average yearly number of deaths taking place in the six years 1913-1918 being 1.5.

SCARLET FEVER.

11 cases of this disease were notified during the year.

One of these occurred in the month of April in Totland and was nursed at home, 1 occurred in Freshwater in June, 4 in Gatecombe in July, 3 in Whippingham in August, 1 in Brading in September, and 1 more in Whippingham in October.

Of these 11 cases 10 were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Fairlee. In the case of the patient treated at home,

ample accommodation was available for isolation, and a trained nurse was provided.

The patient notified in the Parish of Brading in the month of September, who was one of a family of children, was promptly removed to the Isolation Hospital, from which she was discharged, after having been ill for six weeks, on 6th November.

On 24th November a sister was notified as suffering from scarlet fever, and on 27th November another was notified.

These two patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Fairlee, where they were found to be suffering from German measles.

No return case of scarlet fever has occurred in the District for several years, a fact which is remarkable in view of the fact that there is no means of authoritatively stating that a patient is "free" from infection in the case of this disease.

The method adopted at the Isolation Hospital at Fairlee is to keep all patients until desquamation has ceased, and until all discharges of any kind whatever from nose, ears, &c., have ceased. From our present knowledge of the infectivity of the disease it would appear that these discharges are a more potent cause of infection to others than the desquamation, and while no patient is permitted to leave the Hospital until free from any such discharge, the slack discipline of many homes as regards late hours and exposure (especially succeeding careful nursing) is most likely in cold weather to produce a severe cold with nasal discharge, which will infect others and so produce a "return" case.

The method of control carried out as regards scarlet fever is to pay a visit to the house and endeavour to persuade the parents to allow the child to be removed to hospital, if this has not already been done.

If the patient remains at home regular visits are made in order to see that isolation is carried out, and at the conclusion of the illness the bedding is removed to Fairlee for

steam disinfection at the cost of the patient or his guardian, the room is disinfected by your Sanitary Inspector, and the occupier of the house is instructed to strip and cleanse the room.

If the patient is removed to hospital, which now occurs in over 80 per cent. of cases, the bedding is removed for steam disinfection at the public expense, and the room is disinfected by your Sanitary Inspector. Any contacts in school or otherwise are kept under observation until the period of quarantine is over.

DIPHTHERIA.

23 cases of this disease occurred during the year.

The first case occurred in South Arretton in August (no previous case having occurred since September, 1918), and she was removed to Fairlee. No further case occurred in the neighbourhood, though a number of sore throats were prevalent, which were proved by swabbing not to be diphtheria.

In September one case occurred at Freshwater, 2 in Carisbrooke (which were removed to Fairlee), and 2 in Shalfleet. As regards the two cases in Shalfleet, they were situated in a small business house and the medical practitioner in attendance certified that one of the patients was so dangerously ill that removal to hospital could not be sanctioned. Arrangements were therefore made to close the business, and the patient died shortly afterwards. When the remaining patient had obtained negative swabs the business was, after disinfection, resumed.

In October 2 more cases occurred in Carisbrooke and 1 in Godshill, all being removed to Fairlee Hospital.

In November a case of diphtheria died suddenly in a house in Wroxall, and this was followed by 8 other cases, all of whom were removed to the Undercliff Isolation Hospital in Ventnor. During the same month a case was also removed to the Fairlee Hospital from Godshill, the patient

living on the outskirts of Wroxall and attending Wroxall School, and a mild case was removed from Wootton.

In December another case occurred in Godshill, in a small dairy farm. The patient refused to go to hospital and agreed to carry out careful isolation, but further investigation showed that no precautions were taken.

2 more cases occurred in Carisbrooke at the close of the year.

Of the 23 cases, therefore, 5 were nursed at home, 8 were removed to the Undercliff Hospital at Ventnor, and 10 to the Hospital at Fairlee.

No death occurred among those removed to hospital, while 3 deaths occurred among those nursed at home.

When I became your Medical Officer of Health, nearly 13 years ago, I found that during the 12 years ended 31st December, 1907, 520 cases of diphtheria had occurred, with 83 deaths, which represents a case mortality of 15.9 per cent.

You then agreed to provide anti-diphtheritic serum for the use of any medical practitioner who desired it, and in 1911 you became a constituent authority of the Isle of Wight Joint Hospital Board, and had most of the cases removed to hospital.

During the 12 years ended 31st December, 1919, you have had 424 cases of diphtheria, with 43 deaths, which represents a case-mortality of 10.1 per cent.

This represents a reduction on the previous 12 years of 5.8 per cent., but is still, in my opinion, far too high a percentage of deaths, and is attributable entirely to delay in having medical attention for children affected with conditions of the throat, cases being notified frequently on the 6th or 7th day of the disease.

In order to obtain the benefit of the treatment by anti-diphtheritic serum it is necessary that it be commenced at the latest by the third day of the disease.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Five cases of this disease were notified during the year, the first case occurring in Brading in the month of June, the patient being a man of over 60 years.

The other 4 patients were all at the County Mental Hospital at Carisbrooke, 2 occurring in July, 1 in September, and 1 in October.

PNEUMONIA.

14 cases of pneumonia were notified during the year, and of these 2 occurred in February, 3 in March, 7 in April, and 2 in July. Of these 14 cases 5 were of primary pneumonia and 9 of influenzal pneumonia.

Four of these cases of influenzal pneumonia occurred in the Union Workhouse. The remaining 10 cases occurred in the parishes as follows :—

Ashey 3. Binstead 3. Bonchurch 1, Brading 1, Carisbrooke 1, and Whippingham 1.

The houses in which these cases occurred were inspected, but no special cause was ascertained.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Seven cases of this disease were notified during the year.

These cases were visited, and all, with the exception of one, who left the neighbourhood, have made good recoveries. As regards the case which left the neighbourhood information is not available.

MALARIA.

Seven cases of this disease were notified during the year. In all these cases the patient had contracted the disease abroad.

ERYSIPELAS.

Seven cases of this disease were notified during the year, 3 of these occurring in the Union Workhouse.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1919.

	Cases notified during 1919.				Cases previously notified.				Total cases notified.	Deaths in 1919 not notified.	Total Deaths in 1919 and cases removed from District.	Total cases remaining in District.
	Pulmonary.		Other Forms.		Pulmonary.		Other Forms.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	5	—	2	3
5 and under 15	2	1	2	1	2	5	4	3	20	—	—	20
15 and under 25	2	1	2	—	6	14	1	3	29	1	3	27
25 and under 35	4	6	—	—	11	6	3	1	31	2	13	20
35 and under 45	4	4	—	—	8	5	—	2	23	1	7	17
45 and under 55	3	—	—	—	2	7	—	1	13	4	6	11
55 and under 65	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	2	2	4
65 and over	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Totals	15	15	5	2	37	39	9	12	127	10	34	103

TUBERCULOSIS.

37 cases of tubercenlosis were notified during the year, and of these 30 were cases of pulmonary tubercenlosis and 7 other forms of tubercenlosis.

At the commencement of the year there were 90 cases known to exist in the District, making a total of 127. 10 deaths occurred of cases which had not been notified. There were therefore 137 in existence in the District in the year. Of these 137 cases, 30 died and 4 left the District, leaving 103 known cases in the District at the close of the year.

The method adopted as regards control is to visit the house and supply literature instructing the patient how to prevent the spread of the disease, and if necessary a sputum bottle is also supplied by the Sanitary Inspector.

The names and addresses of all cases notified are forwarded weekly to the Tuberculosis Officer, who makes the necessary arrangements as regards sanatorium treatment.

Tuberculosis has now been compulsorily notifiable for eight years, before which you had a system of voluntary notification.

During those eight years 330 cases have been notified, while 85 deaths have occurred of persons not notified, making a total of 415 cases during these eight years.

The houses in which notified cases live are investigated for conditions likely to cause ill-health. On receiving notice of a death thorough disinfection is carried out, and the bedding, if necessary, is removed for steam disinfection.

The number of deaths from this disease is very large compared to the other diseases, as can be seen from the Table showing mortality from infectious disease in the District during the last 20 years.

MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Year.	Tuber- culosis.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	All causes
1900	64	0	15	2	2	1	460
1901	83	0	14	4	2	0	450
1902	37	0	5	2	10	5	433
1903	29	1	7	2	10	0	438
1904	26	1	6	—	5	1	357
1905	31	1	4	—	1	2	332
1906	22	1	2	2	1	—	348
1907	26	3	11	—	3	—	356
1908	28	—	6	2	3	2	368
1909	33	3	3	1	6	—	365
1910	30	—	1	2	2	—	323
1911	21	—	6	—	3	3	343
1912	26	—	1	—	4	—	319
1913	17	2	1	—	—	1	307
1914	15	—	5	1	2	1	316
1915	34	1	0	1	5	1	402
1916	26	3	9	0	4	1	379
1917	31	2	3	1	0	1	308
1918	38	0	2	0	5	2	400
1919	30	0	3	1	1	0	332

SMALL-POX.

No case of small-pox has been notified in the District.

Owing to an outbreak of this disease in Newport and Cowes, 12 cases of the disease were isolated in the old dis-used School at Ashley, within your District.

As the School is close to the main-road the road was closed during the occupation of the Hospital, which lasted from May 26th until August 16th.

Under the Public Health (Small-Pox) Prevention Regulations, 1917, I carried out vaccination in 40 instances, which included residents close to the Hospital, and the staff and patients at the Fairlee Hospital, which was in daily communication with the Small-Pox Hospital.

Of these 40 vaccinations, 2 were primary vaccinations, the remainder being re-vaccinations.

OTHER DISEASES.

In November, while foot-and-mouth disease was prevalent, I was asked by a medical practitioner to see two patients, who were suffering from symptoms apparently caused by contact with animals afflicted with the disease. The patients recovered.

Sanitary Administration.

(1)

STAFF.

There are three Sanitary Inspectors, who with the Medical Officer of Health form the entire staff of the health department.

For several years the districts of these three Inspectors have been divided as follow :—

EASTERN.		CENTRAL.		WESTERN.	
Parish.	Popula- tion.	Parish.	Popula- tion.	Parish.	Popula- tion.
Ashey ...	1471	Carisbrooke	5139	Brighstone	469
Bembridge	1428	Chale ...	565	Brooke ...	220
Binstead ...	969	Gatecombe	369	Calbourne	720
Bonechurch	530	Godshill ...	964	Freshwater	3192
Brading ...	1563	Kingston ...	68	Mottistone	100
Newchurch	751	Niton ...	866	Shallfleet ...	822
S. Arreton	932	Northwood	2385	Thorley ...	152
Whippingham	2345	St. Lawrence	366	Totland ...	1441
Wroxall ...	828	Shorwell ...	541	Yarmouth...	847
Yaverland	135	Whitwell ...	681		
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	11152	Total	11944	Total	7963
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

As they also act as Sanitary Surveyors, Petrol Inspectors, Housing Inspectors, &c., and have to travel over the districts by means of a bicycle, the amount of work which can be devoted to these duties is limited owing to the large amount of time spent in travelling.

(1)

STAFF.

You have now decided to provide the Inspector of the Central District with a motor-bicycle, and will re-arrange the districts as follow :—

EASTERN.		CENTRAL.		WESTERN.	
Parish.	Popula- tion.	Parish.	Popula- tion.	Parish.	Popula- tion.
Ashey ...	1471	Bonchurch	530	Brooke ...	220
Bembridge	1428	Brighstone	469	Freshwater	3192
Binstead ...	969	Calbourne	720	Mottistone	100
Brading ...	1563	Carisbrooke	5139	Shalfleet	822
Newchurch	751	Chale ...	565	Thorley	152
S. Arreton	932	Gatecombe	369	Totland...	1441
Whippingham	2345	Godshill ...	964	Yarmouth	847
Yaverland	135	Kingston ...	68		
		Niton ...	866		
		Northwood	2385		
		St. Lawrence	366		
		Shorwell ...	541		
		Whitwell ...	681		
		Wroxall ...	828		
<hr/> Total 9794 <hr/>		<hr/> Total ...14491 <hr/>		<hr/> Total ... 6774 <hr/>	

As regards your Medical Officer of Health, the salary is an inclusive one, that is, travelling and clerical expenses have to be defrayed by him out of the income, which during the year has been only £25 more than was paid to the medical officer of health 25 years ago.

As the work generally and the clerical work have very largely increased, it has been found that owing to the largely increased cost of travelling the expenses have seriously curtailed the income left to the officer, and it will be necessary in the future to limit the amount of travelling.

(2) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

You have been one of the constituent authorities of the Isle of Wight Joint Hospital Board since its formation, and since the opening of the Hospital in 1911 you have been entitled to all vacant beds for cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The Hospital consists of three blocks for the reception of patients—one for scarlet fever, one for diphtheria, and one for isolating special cases.

The total accommodation is as follows :—

Scarlet Fever Block	...	1 Male Ward	6 beds
		1 Female Ward	6 „
		2 Private Rooms	2 „
Diphtheria Block	...	1 Male Ward	6 „
		1 Female Ward	6 „
		2 Private Rooms	2 „
Cubicle Block	...	3 Cubicles	3 „
Making a total of			31 beds

—which accommodation serves a population of about 50,000.

In the cubicle block cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis or enteric fever can be accommodated.

The Hospital is administered under the Board by a Medical Superintendent, who is also your Medical Officer of Health.

The area of the Hospital includes 24 of your 29 parishes, the remaining 5 parishes of Bonchurch, Niton, St. Lawrence, Whitwell, and Wroxall being supplied by the Undercliff Isolation Hospital at Ventnor.

During the year 35 patients from your District have been admitted to the Joint Board's Hospital at Fairlee and 8 to the Undercliff Hospital at Ventnor.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The County Council have provided a building at Ashley, within your District, for the accommodation of cases of

small-pox. Four cases can be accommodated in the room, and marquees can be erected in the grounds. When occupied, the hospital will be administered by your Medical Officer of Health in his capacity of Medical Officer to the Isle of Wight Joint Hospital Board, who have agreed to carry out the management of the Hospital for the County Council.

(3) LOCAL OR ADOPTIVE ACTS.

You have no local Acts, but the following Acts have been adopted, viz. :—

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, Part 3.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 34 to 38, 43 to 46, and 48 to 50 of Part III., and Sections 52 to 66 and 68 of Part IV. throughout the District, and Sections 39 to 42 of Part III. in Freshwater, Totland, and Yarmouth only.

(4) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

You have arrangements with the Clinical Research Association, of London, for the bacteriological examination of diphtheria swabs and tubercular sputum, and with Messrs. Angell, of Southampton, for the chemical and bacteriological examination of water.

97 swabs of suspected cases of diphtheria have been taken during the year, 8 of these being returned positive and 89 negative. Seven samples of sputum from suspected cases of tuberculosis have been forwarded, 2 of these being returned positive and 5 negative.

16 samples of water have been forwarded for analysis, some of these being the usual annual analyses of the water supplies which you provide, and some from suspicious wells in outlying houses.

As regards diphtheria swabs, every practitioner is provided with a swab ready for forwarding to the Clinical Research Association. A reply is sent to him by telegram within 48 hours, and a report to your Medical Officer of Health.

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❧ 1919. ❧

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE HEALTH
OF THE
RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT
OF THE
ISLE OF WIGHT.

BY
J. ALBERT GIBSON, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

VOLUME II.—HOUSING.

Isle of Wight :

PRINTED AT THE COUNTY PRESS, NEWPORT

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Castle View,
 Carisbrooke, I.W.
 7th April, 1920.

To the Members of the Isle of Wight Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit in a separate volume the report on Housing.

As will be seen from the "Contents," (I.), (II.), and (III.) are given for each Parish separately, whereas (IV.), (V.), (VI.), and (VII.) are given for the district as a whole.

Only two new buildings were erected during the year, one in Godshill and one in Shalfleet.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. ALBERT GIBSON.

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(3) (a) Extent of shortage or excess of houses, and

(b) Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.

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(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

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ASHEY.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of families or separate occupiers in Ashey was 374 at the 1901 census, and 379 at the 1911 census.

Between the years 1901 to 1910 inclusive 18 houses were built. Fourteen more houses were built in 1911, and since then only 4 houses have been built. These include all classes of dwellings.

As at present ascertainable the number of working class dwellings amounts to 328.

- (2) The parish had a population at the 1901 census of 1621, and at the 1911 census of 1471.
- (3) (a) As this parish has not yet been thoroughly inspected, it is difficult to say what excess or shortage of houses exists.

As will be seen above, the population between 1901 and 1911 was decreased by 150. At the same time there was a marked decrease in the number of houses built.

In the six years, 1907 to 1912, 26 houses were built in the parish, whereas in the seven years 1913 to 1919 only 3 were built, while 2 were closed as unfit for human habitation.

(b) No steps are at present suggested for building new houses in this parish.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding is known in the parish.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) As regards the general standard of housing in the parish, in those houses which are in the vicinity of the Borough of Ryde, forming the district known as Haylands, the housing conditions are fairly good in so far as fitness for human

habitation, though many repairs are required to prevent them becoming unfit in the future.

As regards the outlying cottages, conditions are not so satisfactory, and when a thorough inspection of this parish has been undertaken, conditions of dampness will probably cause a number to be found unfit and require urgent notices served.

(b) As regards the general character of the defects found in this parish, dampness caused by lack of attention to gutters and rain-water pipes has been prominent.

- (2) Six houses have been found unfit in this parish, and of these 2 were voluntarily demolished, 2 were repaired, and 2 found unfit at the close of 1919 are still in abeyance.
- (3) No special measures were required as regards remedying the 2 repaired.
- (4) Ashley has a main water-supply, which supplies most of the parish, about 20 cottages in the outlying parts being supplied by wells or springs.

The Haylands part of the parish is sewered in connection with the Borough of Ryde.

The district of Havenstreet is in need of a sewerage system, as considerable nuisances occur from overflowing cesspits, which is one of the main forms of drainage. Some pail closets exist, and it is believed, in the absence of a complete inspection of the parish, that some privy pits probably are in existence as well.

There is no scavenging in the district.

BEMBRIDGE.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of families or separate occupiers in the Parish of Bembridge at the census of 1901 was 270, and at the census of 1911 332.

During the years 1901 to 1910 inclusive 66 new houses were built, and since then 20 more houses have been built.

These include all houses, and the number of working class dwellings amounts to 277.

- (2) The parish had a population of 1127 at the census of 1901, and of 1428 at the census of 1911.
- (3) This parish has not yet been thoroughly inspected, and it is therefore not possible to say as to the excess or shortage of houses.

It will be seen above that the population increased by 301 between 1901 and 1911, while the number of houses built decreased, as the number built between the years 1907 to 1912 was 33, while the number built between the years 1913 to 1919 was only 21.

You have now decided to build 12 working-class dwellings in Lane End, which will in all probability remedy any shortage.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding is known at present.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing in the parish is good, some of the outlying cottages being old fashioned.
- (2) 10 houses have been inspected in the parish, and of these 2 were found to be unfit. These were voluntarily closed, and 1 has since been demolished.
- (3) No difficulties have been found in this parish.
- (4) The parish has a good water supply from a well, from which it is pumped to 2 storage tanks, which supply the greater part of the parish, about 60 houses in the outlying parts being supplied by wells or springs.

The greater portion of the village is sewered, the outlying houses having cesspits or pail closets.

Seavenging is carried out regularly by a contractor.

An extension of the sewer in Howgate Road should be carried out in the near future.

BINSTEAD.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of families or separate occupiers in the Parish of Binstead was 190 at the census of 1901 and 225 at the census of 1911.

Between the years 1901 and 1910 inclusive 33 new houses were built. Since that date 6 more houses have been built. The number of working class dwellings is estimated at 188.

- (2) The parish had a population of 851 at the census of 1901 and of 969 at the census of 1911.
- (3) (a) In the absence of a complete inspection of the district, it is difficult to say whether there is much shortage of houses. It will be seen above that the population increased by 118 between 1901 and 1911, while the number of houses built between the years 1907 to 1912 was 13, and between 1913 and 1919 was 5.

There was therefore a small increase of population and a small decrease in the number of houses built.

- (b) It is proposed to erect 20 houses in this parish, and negotiations are now proceeding for the purchase of a site.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No cases of overcrowding are at present recorded.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing in this

parish is very satisfactory, there being a number of modern, well equipped houses.

- (2) Only 1 house has been inspected in this parish, in the neighbourhood of Wootton Creek, and has been found unfit for human habitation. As no house is available, the present occupant has been permitted to remain there for the present.
- (3) No special difficulties have been encountered here, as inspection has not been carried out.
- (4) The parish is supplied with water by the Ryde Town Council, the majority of the houses being supplied in this way, and only about 15 houses in the outlying parts of the parish being supplied by wells or springs.

A sewer takes the sewage of most of the houses in the Village of Binstead, while a small sewer takes the sewage from a few houses in Fishbourne.

The outlying houses are provided for by cess-pits or pail closets.

No scavenging is carried out in this parish.

The question of the drainage of houses abutting on Wootton Creek is one which may require attention at an early date.

BONCHURCH.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

- (1) The number of families or separate occupiers in the Parish of Bonchurch was 114 at the census of 1901 and 120 at the census of 1911.

During the 10 years 1901 to 1910 inclusive 4 houses were built, and none have been built since that date.

The number of working-class houses has been estimated at 55.

- (2) This parish had a population of 539 at the census of 1901 and 530 at the census of 1911.

- (3) There is no evidence of shortage of houses in this district to any great extent.

The population decreased by 9 between 1901 and 1911, and the number of houses built in the years 1907 to 1912 was 3, whereas none have been built since.

No steps are at present contemplated for the erection of houses in this parish.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No case has been recorded.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(a) The general standard of housing in this parish varies considerably, there being a certain number of well built cottages in the part of Bonchurch close to Ventnor, whereas in the more rural parts of the parish a much poorer standard exists.

29 houses have been inspected in this parish and repairs carried out.

BRADING.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Brading at the census of 1901 was 409, and at the census of 1911 was 401.

During the 10 years 1901 to 1910 inclusive, 26 houses were built and 13 more have been built since that date. The estimated number of working-class dwellings is 330.

- (2) This parish had a population of 1732 at the census of 1901, and 1563 at the census of 1911.
- (3) Only 69 houses have, up to the end of 1919, been inspected in this parish, and of these 14 have been found unfit for human habitation. Of these 14, 5 have been repaired and 8 have been closed.

The population actually showed a decrease between 1901 and 1911. As regards the building of houses, 15 were erected between the years 1907 to 1912, while only 7 were erected between 1913 and 1919.

(b) You have now decided to build 8 houses in the parish in a central position.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite cases of overcrowding are known.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing in the district varies very much. There are a large number of old-fashioned houses which will either be condemned as unfit or require considerable repairs.
(b) Unfit houses in this parish were in some cases dangerous due to age, and others were sound in structure, but neglected by the owner.
- (2) Closing orders were issued during the year on 4 houses which were unoccupied owing to unfitness caused by neglect of repairs.
- (3) No special difficulty has been experienced in remedying unfitness.
- (4) Brading has a water supply from the Isle of Wight Waterworks Company, and more than half the houses in this large scattered parish are supplied from that source, the remainder having their supply from wells or springs, rain-water, and in a number of cases from town pumps.

The greater part of the town of Brading is sewered, the sewage being treated by settlement, followed by treatment over land, but the Yarbridge part of the town is urgently in need of a sewer.

The outlying houses are supplied with cess-pits or pail closets.

Scavenging is carried out by a contractor.

BRIGHSTONE.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Brighstone was 119 at the census of 1901, and 114 at the census of 1911.

Between the years 1901 and 1910 inclusive 1 new house was built, and 1 has been built since. The number of working-class dwellings is estimated at 94.

- (2) This parish had a population of 493 at the census of 1901, and 469 at the census of 1911.
- (3) (a) This parish has now been thoroughly inspected under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909.

The number of houses built between the years 1907 to 1912 was 2, whereas none were built between 1913 and 1919. Three houses were demolished in the year 1915, and during 1919 5 houses have been found unfit for human habitation.

There is therefore a shortage of about 10 houses.

- (b) You now propose to build 10 houses in the parish within easy reach of the school.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

- (1) Only 1 definite case of overcrowding was discovered here during inspection.
- (2) This was caused by a mother and three adult sons occupying a cottage with two bedrooms.
- (3) The parlour was suggested as a possible bedroom until such time as a reduction in the number of the family took place.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing in this parish is not good.

(b) The chief defects found to exist were damp walls, defective roofs, and minor defects such as broken gutters and stack-pipes.

In many cases the cause of the damp was due to the fact that the ground close to the house was higher than the floor of the rooms.

- (2) 52 notices were served under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919. In the case of the 5 unfit houses, as it was impossible owing to lack of houses to close them, a notice was sent to the owner asking him if he could improve matters. the question of closure being left in abeyance until new houses are erected.
- (3) No special difficulties have appeared here, and all repairs should be carried out after possible delay due to lack of labour.
- (4) The parish has a water-supply in your own hands, which comes from a spring at Buddle Hole, and all houses, with the exception of about three, are supplied from this source. The closet accommodation is chiefly pail closets, and refuse is disposed of in the gardens, there being in almost all cases ample room for disposal.

BROOKE.

(1.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Brooke was 53 at the census of 1901, and 56 at the census of 1911.

No new house was built between these census years, and 1 has been built since. The number of working-class houses is estimated at 51.

- (2) This parish had a population of 221 at the census of 1901, and 220 at the census of 1911.
- (3) (a) This parish was inspected in the year 1912, when 2 houses were found unfit, and closed in 1914.

(b) You have at present taken no measures to meet the shortage of houses in this parish, where 2 or 3 will be required.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding is at present known here.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (a) The general standard of houses in this parish is fairly good.

(b) The defects which were found to exist on inspection were largely connected with closet accommodation (privy vaults being frequent), defective roofs, and gutters.

(2) Action was taken in 1912 and 1913, under the Public Health Acts, to have defects remedied in the case of 49 houses.

(3) No special difficulties were experienced here.

(4) This parish has a water-supply which was provided by the late Sir Charles Seely, about 49 houses being connected with the main.

Paill closets are the general closet accommodation.

The refuse can be disposed of in the gardens.

CALBOURNE.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

(1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Calbourne was 176 at the census of 1901 and 174 at the census of 1911.

Two houses were built during these 10 years between 1901 and 1910, and 4 houses have been built since. The number of working-class houses is estimated at 111.

(2) This parish had a population of 747 at the census of 1901 and 720 at the census of 1911.

(3) (a) In the absence of thorough inspection, it is impossible to state the extent of shortage of houses in this parish. There is, however, no doubt that a considerable number of houses will be found unfit.

(b) You propose to build 14 houses in the parish, 8 of these to be in Calbourne village and 6 in Porehfield, in each case in close proximity to the respective schools.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite cases of overcrowding have come under notice recently.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (a) The general standard of housing in the district varies considerably, but there are a large number of houses of an old type, which on inspection will require either closure or extensive repairs.

(b) The general character of the defects so far as they have been noticed are damp walls and defective roofs.

(2) Two houses were found unfit in this parish, close to Shalfleet village, in 1913, and were put in repair in the following year.

(3) No special measures have been taken here.

(4) This parish has a water supply under your own control, the great majority of the houses being supplied by main from this source. There is an ample supply, and water is pumped by an engine to high reservoirs.

Closet accommodation is mainly the pail closet.

CARISBROOKE.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

(1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Carisbrooke, exclusive of the public institutions, was 510 at the 1901 census and 585 at the 1911 census.

The number of new houses built during the years 1901 to 1910 inclusive was 98, and since then 7 have been built. The number of working-class dwellings is estimated at 468.

- (2) This parish had a total population of 3993 at the census of 1901 and 5139 at the census of 1911.

Of these population figures 2096 on the 1901 census and 2573 on the 1911 census were in public institutions, leaving 1897 at the 1901 census and 2566 at the 1911 census in private houses.

- (3) (a) In the absence of complete inspection, it is impossible to state definitely as to the need for houses.

162 houses have been inspected, and of these 25 were found unfit. 22 of these have since been repaired and 2 closed, leaving 1 at the close of the year still in abeyance.

(b) You propose to build 12 houses in Priory Road, within easy distance of the school.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite cases of overcrowding have come under notice.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing in the parish is fairly good, but there are outlying cottages, which will on inspection require either closure or extensive repairs.

(b) The general character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses was damp walls, defective roofs and floors.

- (2) The action as regards unfit houses has been to communicate with the landlord, and in many cases to arrange an interview.

- (3) No difficulties have so far been experienced or special measures required.

- (4) This parish has a water supply from the Corporation of Newport, which provides about two-thirds of the houses by main, but the remaining one-third still drink from wells, streams, and rain water.

Closet accommodation varies according to the part of the parish, houses in close proximity to Newport being supplied with water closets and connected with the sewers of the Borough, the remainder having water closets to cesspools and some pail closets. Sewerage is required in Gunville, which owing to levels cannot be connected with the town sewers, and a treatment would be required before the effluent was discharged into the stream.

CHALE.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the parish at the census of 1901 was 134 and at the census of 1911 137.
- (2) This parish had a population of 543 at the census of 1901 and 565 at the census of 1911.

During the 10 years 1901 to 1910 11 new houses were erected, and 6 have been erected since.

The number of working-class dwellings is estimated at 115.

- (3) (a) In the absence of thorough inspection, it is difficult to estimate the shortage of houses. Only 15 houses have been inspected, and of these 2 have been closed.

The number of houses built between the years 1907 to 1912 was 6, and between the years 1913 to 1919 only 2 were built.

Taking these facts into consideration, along

with the increase of population, there is little doubt that houses are required.

(b) You propose to erect 10 new houses here, when a satisfactory site has been procured.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding has been reported.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (a) The general standard of housing in this parish is fairly good, but doubtless several houses will, on thorough inspection, require a considerable number of repairs carried out.

(b) The general character of the defects found in unfit houses in this parish was dampness due to defective roofs and walls and general dilapidation from age.

(2) Of 5 houses found unfit, 2 were closed and 3 repaired.

(3) No difficulty was experienced in obtaining closure or repairs.

(4) This parish has a water supply in your own hands, and also an auxiliary supply from the main proceeding from the Shanklin Urban District Council's reservoir in Gatecombe to Shorwell through Kingston.

The closet accommodation is by w.c.'s and cesspits or pail closets.

FRESHWATER.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

(1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Freshwater was 686 at the 1901 census, and 717 at the 1911 census.

(2) This parish had a total population of 3306 at the census of 1901, and 3192 at the census of 1911.

Of the population of 3306 at the census of 1901 373 were in military forts, and of the population of 3192 at the census of 1911 315 were in these forts.

This leaves 2933 at the 1901 census, and 2877 at the 1911 census in private houses.

During the 10 years 1901 to 1910, 115 new houses were erected, and since then 20 have been erected.

The number of working-class dwellings is estimated at 399.

- (3) (a) 399 houses have been inspected in this parish, and of these 34 have been found unfit. Of these 10 have been closed and 7 repaired, leaving 17 in abeyance at the close of the year.

The number of houses built between the years 1907 to 1912 was 39, and between the years 1913 to 1919 was 2.

There is probably therefore a considerable shortage of houses.

- (b) You propose to erect 30 new houses in the parish.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding has been recorded in the Parish.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing in the parish is fairly good, but many have been allowed to get into bad repair.
 (b) The general character of the defects found in unfit houses was dampness due to defective roofs and walls, and stack-pipes and gutters.
- (2) Of the 34 houses which have been found unfit in this parish, 6 have been demolished, while 4 remain closed.

- (3) Some difficulty has been experienced in this parish in having unfit houses remedied, owing to shortage of labour.
- (4) The parish has a water-supply from the Freshwater and Yarmouth Water Company, and most of the houses are supplied from this source. You have your own sewerage system, the outlying parts having water closets connected to cesspits or supplied with pail closets.

GATCOMBE.

(I) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Gatecombe was 88 at the census of 1901, and remained the same at the 1911 census.

One new house was built during the 10 years, and 1 since. The number of working-class dwellings is estimated at 82.

- (2) This parish had a population of 407 at the census of 1901, and 369 at the census of 1911.
- (3) (a) This parish has not yet been inspected under Section 17 of the Housing Act of 1909.

In 1913 your Medical Officer of Health made a personal inspection of this parish, and visited 81 houses, in course of which many defects were found, the most prominent being damp walls caused by adjoining ground being higher than the floors of the rooms, the presence of privy pits, defective floors, walls, and roofs.

The following up of these defects was postponed until the sewer which runs through Chillerton Street was ready for connections to be made, but this has not yet been accomplished.

When this has been achieved a re-inspection will take place, and records made under the Housing Regulations.

(b) You have not as yet decided to take any action as regards the erection of houses in this parish.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite cases of overcrowding have been reported.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (a) The general standard of housing in this parish is a poor one, the cottages generally being old and damp, due to defective walls and lack of damp-proof courses.

(b) 19 houses have been inspected under the Housing Regulations, and of these 4 have at times been found unfit from various causes, and have been put in repair.

(2) The action taken as regards unfit houses has been to communicate with the landlord.

(3) No difficulty has so far been experienced in having defects remedied. What is required in this parish is that the sewer which is laid through Chillerton Street be put in working order so that connections may be made to it.

(4) The parish has a water-supply, and about half of the houses in the parish are connected with the main which supplies water from the Shanklin Urban District's Reservoir, situated within the parish.

You are now endeavouring to have more houses connected with the main.

Closet accommodation consists of pail closets and privy vaults.

GODSHILL.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

(1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Godshill was 230 at the 1901 census, and 246 at the 1911 census.

17 houses have been built during the years 1901 to 1910, and 22 since, 1 being built during the year 1919. The number of working-class houses is estimated at 218.

- (2) This parish had a population of 906 at the census of 1901, and 964 at the census of 1911.
- (3) (a) This parish has not yet been thoroughly inspected, but out of 70 houses inspected on complaint or otherwise 31 have been found unfit, and of these 13 have been closed and 14 repaired, leaving 4 still in abeyance.

Of the 13 closed 5 have been demolished.

In addition to those closed, some shortage has occurred from deficiency in building. The number of houses built during the years 1907 to 1912 was 20, while during the years 1913 to 1919 only 14 were built.

You have therefore a definite increase of population and decrease in the number of available houses.

- (b) You propose to erect 6 new houses on a site close to the station, and within a short distance of the school.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding has been reported recently.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing in this parish is old fashioned and many repairs will be required.
- (b) The defects found in unfit houses here were in some cases mud floors, defective walls and roofs, and general dampness.
- (2) The closure of the 13 cottages mentioned took place in the year 1918 and previous years, no

action under the Public Health or Housing Acts having been taken during the year 1919.

- (3) No special remedies were required or taken as regards the 14 houses repaired.
- (4) This parish has a water-supply from the subsidiary mains of the main of the Shanklin Urban District Council, which passes through the parish on the way from Gatecombe to Shanklin, and about 80 houses are supplied from this source.

The closet accommodation is mainly cess-pits or pail closets. No sewer is available, though sewerage will be required in the village, where considerable stagnation takes place, and nuisances occur owing to the land behind the houses on the South side sloping to a valley from which the drainage has no escape.

KINGSTON.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Kingston was 15 at the census of 1901, and 14 at the census of 1911.

No houses had been built in the parish during the years 1901 to 1910, and none since.

The number of working-class dwellings is estimated at 10.

- (2) This parish had a population of 68 at the census of 1901, and the same number at the census of 1911.
- (3) (a) No shortage of houses is noticeable.
 4 cottages were inspected and 2 found unfit, and of these 1 was repaired and 1 is still in abeyance, but can be rendered fit with reasonable alterations.
- (b) No houses are to be erected in this parish.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding has been reported in this parish.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of houses is such that, with general repairs, reasonable fitness should be obtained for some years to come.
 (b) The defects found in unfit houses here were entirely due to lack of damp-proof course in brick walls.
- (2) No action was required under the Public Health or Housing Acts.
- (3) Some difficulty was experienced here in obtaining labour for the repair of a house, owing to war conditions.
- (4) This parish has a water-supply from the Shanklin Urban District Council's Reservoir, as the main passes through the parish on the way to Shorwell, and about 8 houses are supplied from this source or from a private supply.

The closet accommodation is mainly the pail closet.

MOTTISTONE.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Mottistone was 25 at the 1901 census and 24 at the 1911 census.

No houses were built during the years 1901 to 1910, and only 1 since. The number of working-class houses is estimated at 26.

- (2) This parish had a population of 122 at the 1901 census, and 100 at the 1911 census.
- (3) (a) The whole of this parish was inspected in the year 1912, and numerous repairs carried out.
 (b) You do not propose to build any houses in this parish.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No overerowing has been specially recorded here.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The houses generally are of an old type, without damp-proof course, and although inspected eight years ago, will shortly require re-inspection, when more defects will be found.
 (b) No unfit houses were found at the time of inspection, the method then adopted being to interview the owner and get reasonable repairs carried out.
- (2) No action was necessary under either the Public Health or Housing Acts.
- (3) No special difficulties were encountered in having defects remedied.
- (4) The parish has a water-supply from two different sources, namely the private supply provided by the late Sir Charles Seely, and your own Brighstone supply. About 90 per cent. of the houses are connected with one or other of these supplies.

Close accommodation is mainly pail closets.

NEWCHURCH.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Newchurch was 173 at the 1901 census and 186 at the 1911 census.

19 houses were built during the years 1901 to 1910, and 2 since.

The number of working-class dwellings is estimated at 160.

- (2) This parish had a population of 711 at the census of 1901 and 751 at the census of 1911.
- (3) (a) In the absence of a thorough inspection, it is difficult to express an opinion as to the shortage

of houses in this parish, as only 15 houses have been inspected.

That there is a shortage of houses is, however, evident from the following facts, viz.: 1st, the population has increased; 2nd, the number of houses built during the years 1907 to 1912 was 4, while during the years 1913 to 1919 none were built: and 3rd, of the 15 houses inspected, 4 were found unfit and closed.

(b) You propose to erect 6 new houses in the parish.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding has been reported here.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard varies, but there are a number of houses of a poor type, which on inspection will probably prove unfit.
- (b) The 4 houses found unfit here were dangerous, and 3 of them have now been demolished.
- (2) No action had to be taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts.
- (3) No special difficulties have been experienced here.
- (4) The parish has a water supply from the Isle of Wight Waterworks, which provides a piped supply to about 75 per cent. of the houses.

The closet accommodation is the pail in most cases, some cesspits being provided, and probably on thorough inspection some privy vaults will be discovered.

NITON.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in this parish was 225 at the 1901 census and 237 at the 1911

census. 19 houses were built during the years 1901 to 1910, and 10 since.

The number of working-class houses is estimated at 188.

- (2) This parish had a population of 884 at the census of 1901 and 866 at the census of 1911.
- (3) (a) This parish has not yet been thoroughly inspected, and it is therefore difficult to form an estimate as to the shortage of houses. 25 houses have been inspected here, and of these 1 is at present unfit and cannot without reconstruction be rendered fit. There can be little doubt from other inspections made that several houses will be found unfit on thorough inspection.

While 16 houses were built between the years 1907 to 1912, only 5 were built between 1913 and 1919.

(b) You have decided to build 12 new houses near the school and village.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite cases of overerowing have been reported in the parish, with the exception of the house found unfit, which is still occupied, there being no other house available for the present occupants.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing in the district varies considerably, there being a number of houses of a fairly good type, but on the other hand there are many that will not pass a reasonable test on thorough inspection.
- (b) The only house remaining unfit had originally been a shed, constructed of stone walls with no damp-proof course and a thatched roof.
- (2) No action has so far been taken under either the Public Health or Housing Acts.

- (3) No difficulty was experienced in having repairs carried out to 8 houses found unfit.
- (4) The parish has a water supply in your own hands, coming from the Undercliff part of Whitwell, and about 140 houses are supplied from this source.

The closet accommodation is partly by pail closets, but largely by cesspits, and nuisances occur in several parts of the village due to the lack of sewerage. Sewerage and scavenging are required in the village of Niton.

NORTHWOOD.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Northwood was 431 at the 1901 census and 508 at the 1911 census, but of the latter 19 were on vessels and public institutions, leaving 489 separate occupiers in private houses.

67 new houses were built during the years 1901 to 1910 inclusive, and since then 13 houses have been built.

The estimated number of working-class dwellings is 450.

- (2) The parish had a population of 2016 at the census of 1901 and 2385 at the census of 1911. Of the latter number 51 were at Parkhurst Prison and 81 on vessels, leaving 2253 in private houses.
- (3) (a) Although inspection has not been carried out thoroughly in this parish, there can be no doubt that a shortage of houses exists.

The population increased between the census of 1901 and 1911 by over 600, and the number of houses built between the years 1907 to 1912 was 45, whereas between the years 1913 to 1919 only 7 were built.

146 houses have been inspected in this parish, and 5 have been closed. There are a considerable

number of other houses in the parish which are unfit, some of which have already been reported to you, but owing to the scarcity of houses you have decided to leave the matter in abeyance for the present.

(b) You have decided to erect 12 new houses in a position near Northwood School.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

- (1) One definite case of overcrowding was reported in a house which was unfit for human habitation.
- (2) This was caused by inability to obtain another house.
- (3) No measures have so far been taken to deal with overcrowding, but the erection of new houses will be a step in the right direction.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing in the parish varies very much, there being a number of fairly substantial well-built houses, and on the other hand, at Marks Corner especially, the houses are of a very low standard, and cannot remain as houses fit for human habitation for long.
 (b) The defects found in unfit houses varied considerably, as houses built of mud walls were discovered in the Marks Corner part of the parish. Otherwise dampness was the main fault.
- (2) No action has been taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts in this parish, as it is impossible to close houses until others are built to accommodate the people.
- (3) Some difficulty has been experienced here in the matter of repairs. A complaint was received that three attached cottages were unfit for human habitation, and on inspection it appeared to me that by converting the three cottages into one a

satisfactory house might be made. But the owner was unable to agree to this suggestion, and no accommodation was available for the tenants displaced from the other cottages. You have, therefore, decided to leave the matter in abeyance for the present.

- (4) This parish is supplied with a piped service from your own mains, by water obtained from the Corporation of Newport, and considerably over 400 houses are supplied in this way. A number of houses have a private piped supply; and wells, springs, and rainwater supply the remainder.

The seaside resort of Gurnard has a sewer, and is now about to be scavenged, which will, I trust, abate numerous nuisances which have been caused for many years by deposits of refuse in various places. The factory lately erected at Somerton has been connected to the sewer of the Urban District of Cowes.

The Horsebridge Hill district of this parish is urgently in need of a sewer, as numerous nuisances occur from overflowing cesspits. In the future a sewer will also be required at Furzyhurst.

The closet accommodation in the parish is of various kinds, there being a considerable number of w.c.'s, connected in the case of Gurnard to the sewer, and in the case of other parts of the parish to cesspits.

Pail closets are the chief accommodation in the more rural parts, and doubtless privy vaults still occur, but, owing to lack of thorough inspection, have not yet been recorded.

ST. LAWRENCE.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of St. Lawrence at the census of 1901 was 28, and at the census of 1911 was 29.

During the 10 years 1901 to 1910 11 new houses were built, and 5 have been built since.

The number of working-class dwellings has been estimated at 25.

- (2) This parish had a population of 361 at the census of 1901, and 366 at the census of 1911, and of these figures the Royal National Consumption Hospital accounted for 202 at the 1901 census, and 220 at the 1911 census. There were therefore 159 at the 1901 census, and 146 at the 1911 census, living in private houses.
- (3) (a) In the absence of inspection (only 1 house has been inspected here) it is difficult to express an opinion as to shortage of houses. The population decreased between 1901 and 1911 by 13. The number of houses built between 1907 and 1912 was 4, and the same number was again built between 1913 and 1919.

There is therefore no evidence at present that there is a shortage of houses in this parish.

(b) 'You have in contemplation the erection of 8 houses in this parish, the Parish Council having stated that in their opinion there was a demand for 20 modern cottages.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No case of overcrowding has been reported here.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing in the parish appears to be fairly good.
- (b) No house has been found unfit.
- (2) No action has been required under the Public Health or Housing Acts.
- (3) No difficulty has been experienced here in the past in having any small defects remedied.

- (4) This parish is in part supplied with water by the Ventnor Gas and Water Company, and in part by your own supply from the Undercliff, in the Parish of Whitwell. The majority of the houses in this parish have a piped supply from one of these two sources.

SHALFLEET.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Shalfleet was 195 at the 1901 census, and 221 at the 1911 census.

20 new houses were built between the years 1901 to 1910 inclusive, and 18 have been built since (1 during 1919).

The estimated number of working-class dwellings is 166.

- (2) This parish had a population of 798 at the 1901 census, and 822 at the 1911 census.
- (3) (a) This parish has not yet been thoroughly inspected, 49 houses having so far been inspected, and 4 closed. 10 more of these have been found unfit at a recent date, and the majority of these cannot be rendered fit.

The population has increased, and while 17 houses were built during the years 1907 to 1912, only 12 houses were built between 1913 and 1919. There is obviously therefore a considerable shortage of houses.

(b) You have decided to erect 14 houses in the parish, 8 at Newbridge and 6 at Ningwood.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

- (1) One definite case of overcrowding was reported during the year.
- (2) This was caused by the house being too small for the occupants.

- (3) The occupants were able to take the adjoining house and convert the two into one, thereby abating the overcrowding.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of houses in this parish varies considerably, but generally they are of a poor type, and extensive repairs will be required in order to save houses for a short period of years.
 (b) The defects found in unfit houses were due to damp, and in some cases it was impracticable to remedy the dampness.
- (2) No action has been taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts, owing to the impossibility of closing houses while a scarcity of houses exists.
- (3) No difficulties have so far been experienced in having defects remedied here, but these inspections have only recently been carried out.
- (4) The parish has a water-supply in your own hands, which supplies about 80 per cent. of the houses. The closet accommodation is mainly the pail closet.

SHORWELL.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Shorwell was 121 at the 1901 census and 129 at the 1911 census.

10 new houses were erected during the years 1901 to 1910, and 4 have been built since.

The estimated number of working-class dwellings is 100.

- (2) This parish had a population of 533 at the census of 1901, and 541 at the census of 1911.
- (3) (a) As this parish has not yet been thoroughly inspected, it is difficult to estimate the shortage

of houses. The population decreased by 8 between 1901 and 1911. 6 houses were built between 1907 and 1912, while only 1 was built between 1913 and 1919. Many of the houses are such that on inspection they will be found unfit, and there is therefore no doubt that new houses are required in the parish.

(b) You have not as yet definitely decided to erect new houses in this parish.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding has been reported here.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (a) The general standard of housing is poor, there being a number of old picturesque thatched cottages, which in their present state cannot be fit for human habitation. It is hoped that in repairing old houses or erecting new ones the picturesque beauties of the place will be considered.

(b) Out of 11 houses inspected in this parish 3 were found unfit, and of these 2 were closed and demolished. They were damp and dilapidated.

(2) No action has been taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts.

(3) No special difficulties have been experienced here.

(4) The parish has a water supply from the reservoir of the Shanklin Urban District Council, and over 50 per cent. of the houses are supplied in this way. Wells, springs, and rain water provide for the majority of the remainder, but a few have their only supply from a stream.

Pail closets are the most usual form of closet accommodation.

SOUTH ARRETON.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of South Arreton was 204 at the 1901 census, and 214 at the 1911 census.

The number of new houses erected during the years 1901 to 1910 was 17, and only 2 have been built since.

The estimated number of working-class dwellings is 176.

- (2) This parish had a population of 897 at the census of 1901 and 932 at the census of 1911.
- (3) (a) As this parish has not yet been thoroughly inspected, it is difficult to estimate the shortage of houses.

The population increased by 35 between 1901 and 1911. 4 houses were built between 1907 and 1912, and only 2 between 1913 and 1919.

Out of 39 houses inspected, 5 were found unfit, and of these 4 were closed. There is therefore no doubt that some shortage of houses exists in the parish.

(b) You have not as yet decided to erect any new houses.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite cases of overcrowding have been reported.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) Housing in the parish is fairly good, but there are a considerable number of houses of a poor type, which will either have to be closed or re-constructed.
- (b) The defects found in the closed cottages were dampness, defective walls, and defective roofs.

- (2) No action has been taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts.
- (3) No special difficulties have been experienced here.
- (4) This parish has no water supply, except as regards a few houses in Rookley.

The houses almost all obtain their water supply from shallow wells liable to pollution, and many of the houses are, from this fact alone, unfit for human habitation.

Closet accommodation is mainly the pail.

THORLEY.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Thorley was 29 at the 1901 census, and 35 at the 1911 census.

No new houses were built between the census of 1901 and that of 1911, nor have any been built since.

The estimated number of working-class dwellings is 29.

- (2) This parish had a population of 129 at the 1901 census and 152 at the 1911 census.
- (3) (a) This parish has now been thoroughly inspected, and 5 houses have been found unfit for human habitation at the close of the year. Taking this into consideration, and the fact that the population had increased between 1901 and 1911 by 23, it would appear that houses will be required to make up the shortage.
- (b) You have not at present decided to build any houses in this parish.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding has been reported recently.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing in the parish is fairly good.
 (b) The defects found in unfit houses were dampness due to defective walls and roofs.
- (2) Five notices were served under Section 28 of the Housing Act of 1919.
- (3) No difficulties have so far been experienced here, but these notices have only recently been served.
- (4) This parish has a water supply from the Parish of Shalfleet, and about 50 per cent. of the houses are supplied by this, the remainder being supplied by wells.

TOTLAND.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Totland was 272 at the 1901 census, and 340 at the 1911 census.

The number of houses built during the years 1901 to 1910 was 80, and 8 have been built since.

The estimated number of working-class dwellings is 143.

- (2) The population at the census of 1901 was 1328, and at the census of 1911 was 1441. As regards the latter number, 25 were in forts under military control, and 14 were on board vessels, leaving 1402 in private houses.
- (3) (a) This parish increased by 128 persons resident in private houses between 1901 and 1911.

The number of houses built between 1907 and 1912 was 24, and between 1913 and 1919 only 5. It would therefore appear that a shortage of houses exists.

- (b) You propose to erect 8 more houses here.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite cases of overcrowding have been reported.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (a) The general standard of housing in this parish is good. A thorough inspection was commenced during the year, but it was found that about half of the estimated working-class dwellings were of a very good type, and it was therefore decided to inspect these of a poorer type only, in order to economise the time of the inspector for parishes which had a larger number of unfit houses.

(b) Of 62 houses inspected 2 were found unfit, and of these 1 has been put in repair and 1 is still in abeyance.

(2) 54 notices have been served under Section 28 of the Housing Act of 1919.

(3) Some difficulty has been experienced in getting an old farm-house rendered fit for human habitation, but the house is now practically being reconstructed.

(4) This parish has a water-supply partly from the Totland Water Company and partly from the Freshwater and Yarmouth Water Company, and over 90 per cent. of the houses are supplied from one or other of these sources.

The district is sewered, except in so far as the outlying houses are concerned, these being supplied with cess-pits or pail closets.

Scavenging is carried out.

WHIPPINGHAM.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

(1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Whippingham at the 1901 census was 412, and at the 1911 census 457.

During the 10 years 1901 to 1910, the number of houses erected was 20, and 8 have since been built.

The number of working-class dwellings is estimated at 373.

- (2) The population at the 1901 census was 1739, and at the 1911 census 2545. Of the latter figures 690 were in public institutions, leaving 1855 in private houses.
- (3) (a) As a thorough inspection has not yet been carried out in this parish, it is difficult to state the shortage of houses.

The population increased by 132 between 1901 and 1911.

The number of houses built during the years 1907 to 1912 was 19, and between the years 1913 to 1919 only 3 have been built.

Of the 64 houses inspected 3 have been closed. There is therefore no doubt that houses are required.

- (b) You propose to build 6 new houses in the parish.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

One definite case of overerowding is at present in existence in this parish in a house which is unfit for human habitation, but you have taken no action, as there is no house available for the occupants.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing varies, there being a considerable number of good houses in Wootton, but a general inspection will disclose a large number of unfit houses in different parts of the parish.
- (b) Dampness has been the chief defect found in unfit houses. There is at present 1 house in

this parish which has been found unfit, and a closing order has been made, but you are unable to enforce it, as the tenants are unable to find another house.

- (2) A closing order was made under the Housing Act of 1909 in the case of the house above mentioned.
- (3) No special difficulties have arisen as regards repairs.
- (4) This parish has a supply from your mains with water received from the Corporation of Newport, and about 65 per cent. of the houses are supplied in this way.

Extensions of the water-main are required for Briddlesford Farm and Littletown.

A part of the parish is sewered and connected with the sewers of the Borough of Newport; the remainder having w.c.'s, to cess pits, pail closets, or in some cases privy vaults, which latter will be dealt with whenever inspection has revealed them.

WHITWELL.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) This parish had 163 separate occupiers at the census of 1901, and 164 at the census of 1911. 15 houses were built between 1901 and 1910, and 8 have been built since.

The estimated number of working-class dwellings is 69.

- (2) The population at the census of 1901 was 633, and at the census of 1911 was 681, but at the census of 1901 27 persons were in an institution which did not exist at 1911. There was therefore an increase of population of 75.
- (3) (a) In the absence of thorough inspection it is difficult to estimate the shortage of houses, but

taking into consideration, first that the population was an increasing one, second that there was a decrease in the number of houses built, and third that one house had been closed and demolished, there is no doubt that additional houses are required

(b) You have decided to erect 8 new houses in a convenient position in the village.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite cases of overcrowding have been reported.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (a) The general standard of housing is poor, and numerous repairs will be required.

(b) Only 26 houses have been inspected, and of these 6 were found unfit, 5 of these being repaired, and 1, which was damp and dilapidated, was demolished.

(2) No action has been taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts.

(3) No difficulties have been experienced here in having repairs carried out.

(4) The parish has two water supplies in your own hands, one supplying the upper part of the parish, and the other supplying the Undercliff portion, about 50 per cent. of the houses being supplied from one or other of these sources.

No public sewer exists, but there is a private sewer and treatment in the Undercliff portion of the parish, which was established in order to protect the source of your water supply.

WROXALL.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

(1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Wroxall was 190 at the 1901 census, and 207 at the 1911 census.

10 houses were erected during the years 1901 to 1910, and 6 have since been built.

The number of working-class dwellings is estimated at 177.

- (2) This parish had a population at the census of 1901 of 775, and at the census of 1911 of 828.
- (3) (a) In the absence of thorough inspection, it is difficult to estimate the shortage of houses, but taking into consideration the increase of population and decrease in building, there is little doubt that houses are required. While 7 houses were built between 1907 and 1912, only 4 were built between 1913 and 1919.
- (b) You have decided to erect 8 new houses in a convenient part of the village.

(II) OVERCROWDING.

- (1) One definite case of overcrowding was reported here.
- (2) This was caused by the house not being large enough to accommodate the number of persons.
- (3) This was remedied by the household obtaining a larger house.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing is fairly good, but there are many houses in need of repair.
- (b) 1 house was found unfit out of 24 inspected, due to dampness.
- (2) No action has been taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts.
- (3) No difficulties have been experienced here in obtaining repairs.
- (4) This parish has a water supply in your own hands, and about 90 per cent. of the houses are supplied from this source.

The village is sewered, the sewage being treated over land at some distance from the village. The closet accommodation is the w.c., with the exception of those houses not in the sewered area, where the pail closet is the usual form.

YARMOUTH.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Yarmouth was 205 at the 1901 census, and the same at the 1911 census.

26 new houses were erected during the years 1901 to 1910, and 15 have since been built.

The number of working-class dwellings is estimated at 197.

- (2) This parish had a population of 948 at the 1901 census, and 847 at the 1911 census. From the latter number has to be deducted 20 persons on board ships, leaving 827 in private houses.

- (3) (a) According to the census returns there was a decrease in the population of this parish, but some increase has since taken place, as there are no vacant houses.

10 houses were built between the years 1907 to 1912, whereas only 8 were built between 1913 and 1919.

- (b) You have arranged to build 8 new houses here.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding has been reported.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing is good, but some of the houses are in rather confined areas, and so do not derive the same measure of light and air that the houses in your other parishes obtain.

(b) The working-class dwellings in this parish were inspected in the years 1910 and 1911, when the chief defects found were defective paving to the yards and drainage defects.

- (2) No action has been taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts.
- (3) No difficulties were experienced in getting repairs carried out.
- (4) This parish is supplied with water by the Freshwater and Yarmouth Water Company, which supplies about 90 per cent. of the houses. The majority of the houses are connected with the sewer and have w.c.'s., the outlying houses having cess-pits or pail closets. The parish is scavenged.

YAUERLAND.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (1) The number of separate occupiers in the Parish of Yauerland was 12 at the 1901 census, and 17 at the 1911 census.

2 new houses were erected in the year 1901, but no new houses have been built since.

The number of working-class dwellings is estimated at 10.

- (2) This parish had a population of 131 at the 1901 census, and 135 at the 1911 census. Of the former number 67 were in ferts and of the latter number 62, leaving a population of 64 at the 1901 census, and 73 at the 1911 census in private houses.
- (3) (a) No shortage of houses is evident in this parish.
- (b) You therefore do not propose to erect any new ones.

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

No definite case of overcrowding has been reported.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) The general standard of housing is fairly good.
 (b) Only 2 houses have been inspected here, and 1 was found unfit, due to damp.
- (2) No action has been taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts.
- (3) No difficulty was experienced in getting the 1 house found unfit put in repair again.
- (4) This parish has a water supply which was provided by the late Sir Graham Hamond-Græme, and about 75 per cent. of the houses are supplied from this source.

(IV.) UNHEALTHY AREAS.

There are no areas within the district that can be described as unhealthy areas. There are parts with a considerable number of unfit houses, but these will be dealt with as individual houses.

(V.) BY-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES. TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

- (1) You have had for many years bye-laws as to the erection of new houses, and as to tents, vans, sheds, &c.
- (2) In view of the scarcity of houses and the present prohibitive cost of building, it would be advisable at this stage to appoint a By-laws Committee to consider the present bye-laws, with a view to altering those in such a way that less restrictions might be placed upon building, and at the same time ensure that the new houses built in the future are of such a type that the health and convenience of the inmates should be considered in every way.

(VI.) GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No special action has been taken during the year in connection with overcrowding, insanitary property, or housing.

(VII.) APPENDICES.

Statistics for the 12 months ending December 31st, 1919 :—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which complaints were made that they were unfit for human habitation.

(a) by householders	...	...	1
(b) by Parish Councils	...	...	0
- (2) Action under Section 17 of the Housing Act of 1909 :—

(a) Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purpose of the Section	...	285
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were considered to be unfit for human habitation	...	60
(c) Number of dwelling houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	... ..	4
- (3) Action under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919.

(a) Number of orders for repairs issued	...	127
(b) Number of cases in which repairs were carried out by local authority	...	0
(c) Number of dwelling houses voluntarily closed on notice by owner that they could not be made fit without reconstruction	...	0
- (4) CLOSING ORDERS.

(a) Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders	... ..	6
(b) Number of closing orders made	...	6
(c) Number of dwelling houses in regard to which closing orders were determined	---	0

(5)

DEMOLITION ORDERS.

(a)	Number of demolition orders made	...	0
(b)	Number of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders.	...	0
(6)	Number of dwelling houses demolished voluntarily	...	7

(7)

OBSTRUCTIVE BUILDINGS.

(a)	Number of representations made	...	0
(b)	Number of dwellings demolished	...	0
(c)	Number of representations still under consideration...	...	0
(8)	Staff engaged in housing work, with briefly duties of each officer.		

The staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health and the three Sanitary Inspectors.

Each Sanitary Inspector makes inspections of houses as time permits, and enters the particulars on a card which is transmitted to the Medical Officer of Health, who enters all these particulars in records according to the parish inspected.

All unfit or doubtful houses are then inspected by the Medical Officer of Health, accompanied by the Sanitary Inspector.

When records are completed a report is made to your Housing Committee with recommendations as to the procedure.

The duties of the Inspectors are so numerous that the amount of inspection of houses has not been sufficient, and the lack of clerical assistance prevents the Medical Officer of Health from obtaining rapid results.